

FFR: pitfalls

Emanuele Barbato

Cardiovascular Centre Aalst, Belgium

Federico II University Naples, Italy

Pitfalls can be related to....

Preparation

- Calibration
- Equalization

Measurement

- Drifting
- Hyperaemia
- Wedging
- Whipping

Tracing interpretation

- Cursor position

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Calibration

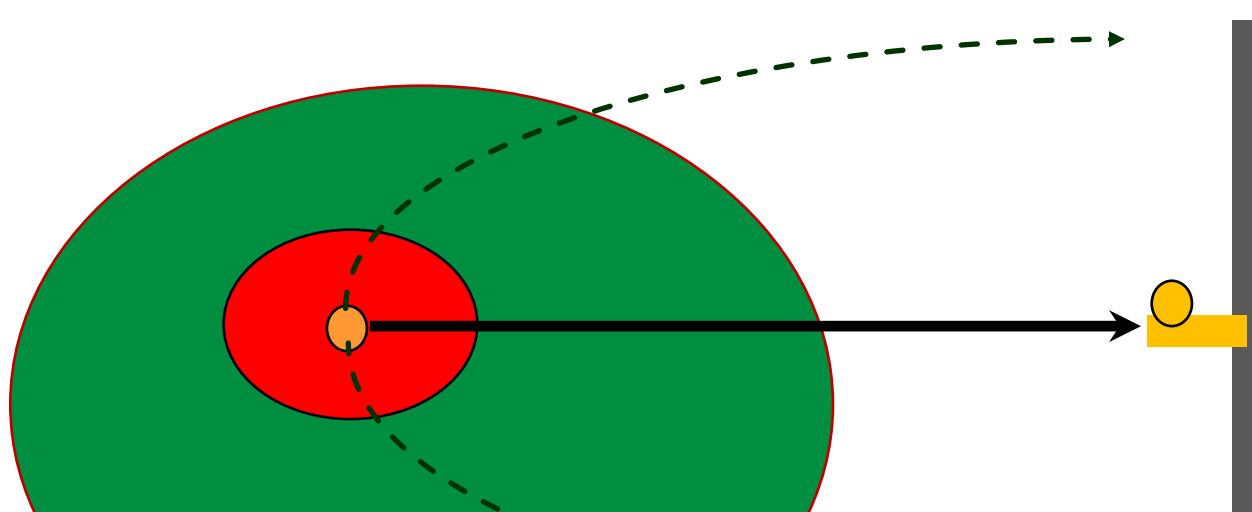
‘teaching’ the system, what is *zero pressure*

A schematic diagram of a robotic surgical system. On the left is a large C-arm. On the right is a robotic arm with a gripper holding a small device labeled 'AO'. A monitor on the right shows a video feed. Wires connect the monitor to the robotic arm and the 'AO' device. Labels 'P1' and 'P2/P3/P4' are near the base of the robotic arm.

Calibration: Position of the Transducer

- Aortic pressure is measured by the **fluid filled guiding catheter**
- Its value is a **relative pressure**, compared to the reference, measured at the transducer
- **Height of the transducer** has a measurable impact on the value

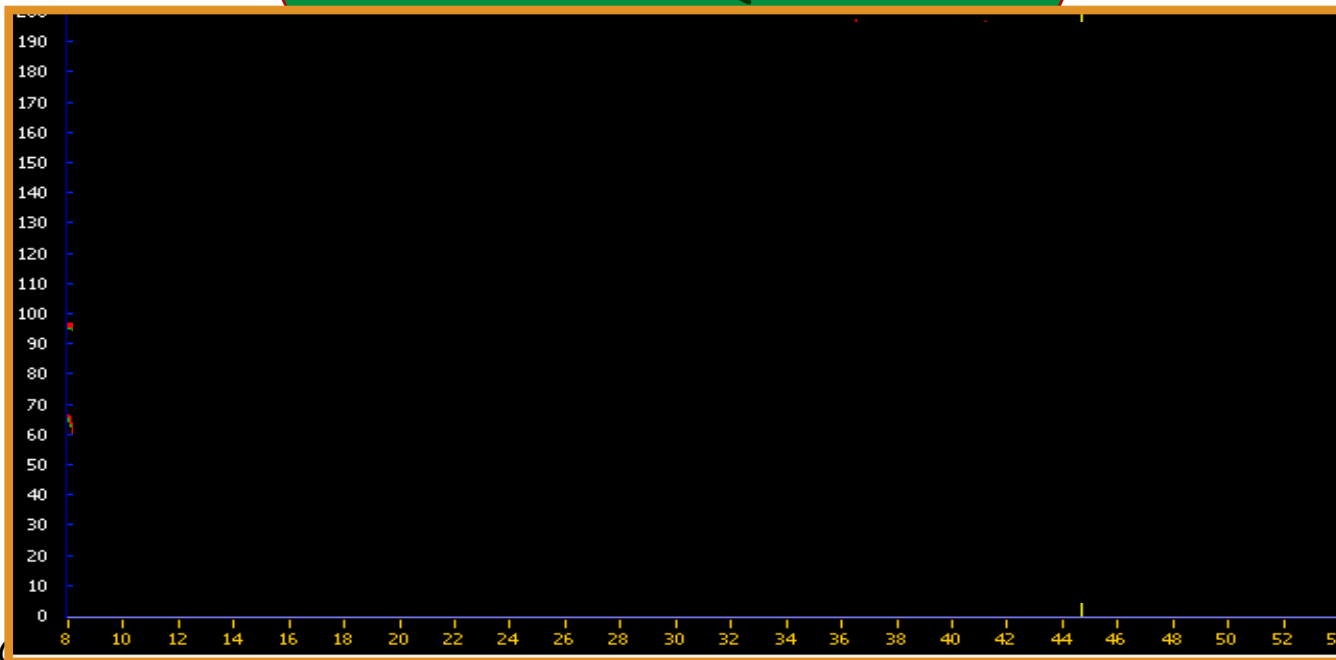
Calibration: Position of the Transducer



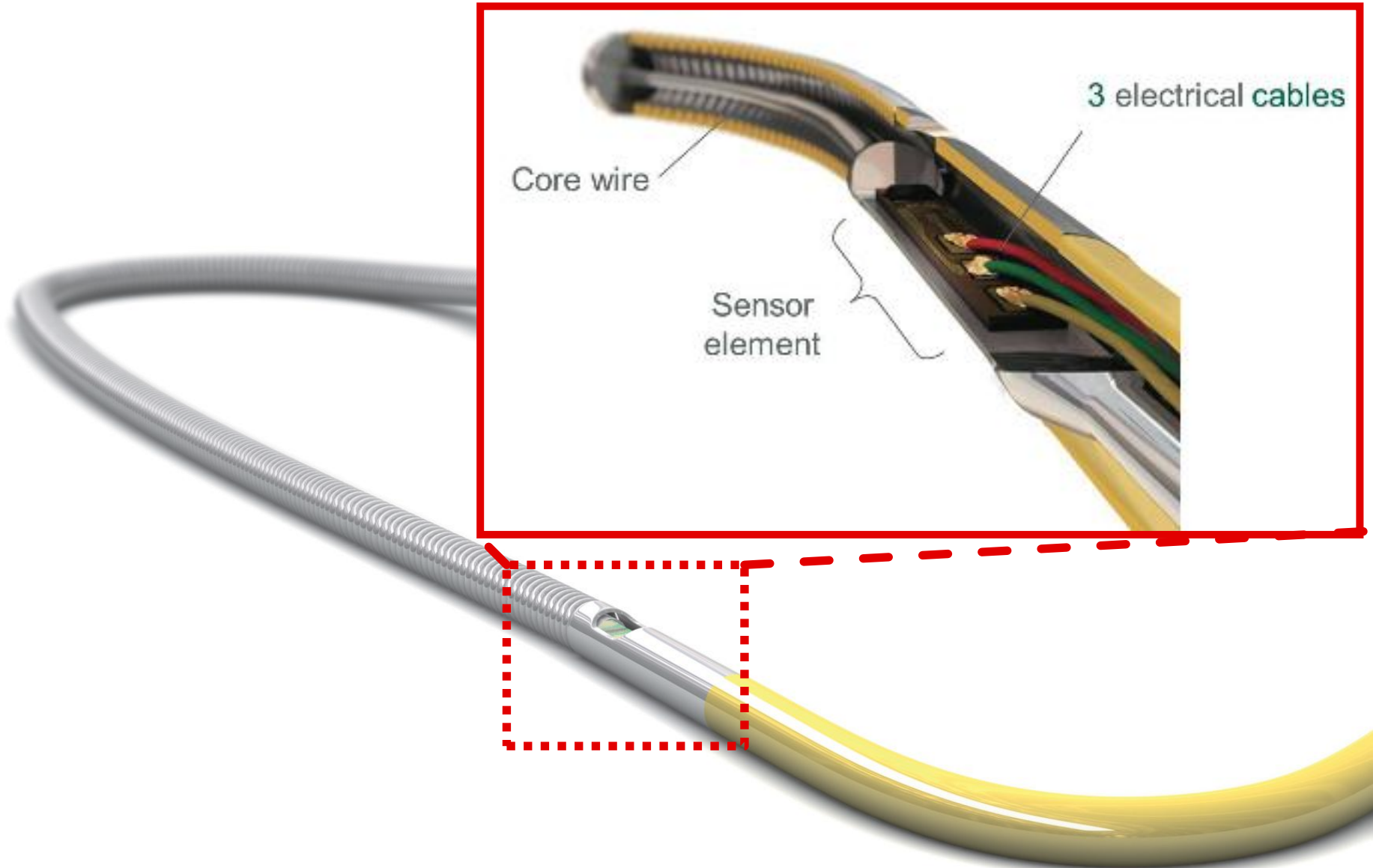
Pressure
TOO LOW

Pressure
OK

Pressure
TOO HIGH



Calibration: PressureWire



Calibration: PressureWire

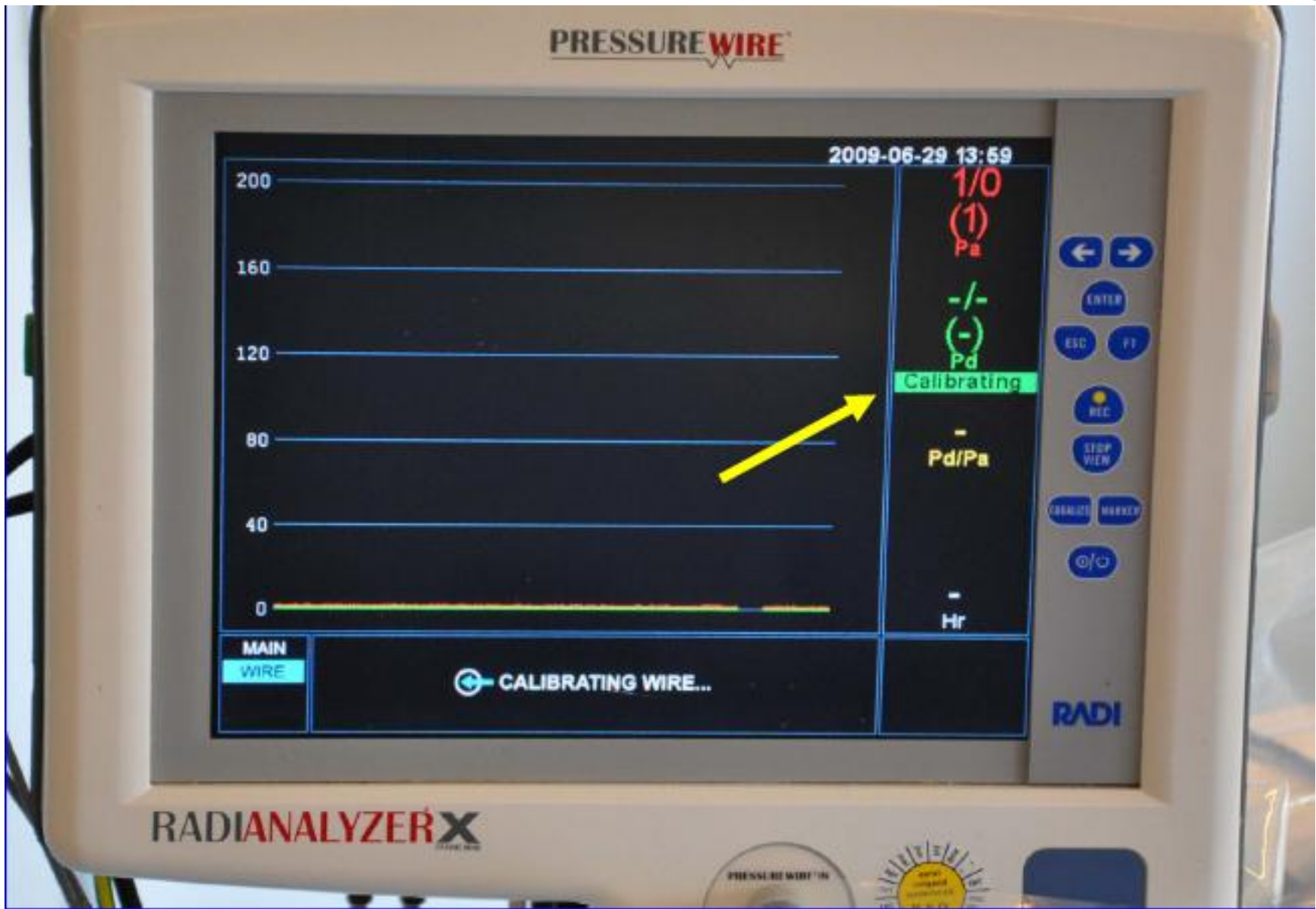
- **Fill the tube of the wire with saline**



Calibration: PressureWire

- Fill the tube of the wire with saline
- Wait a minute to have the system stabilized
- Perform calibration afterwards

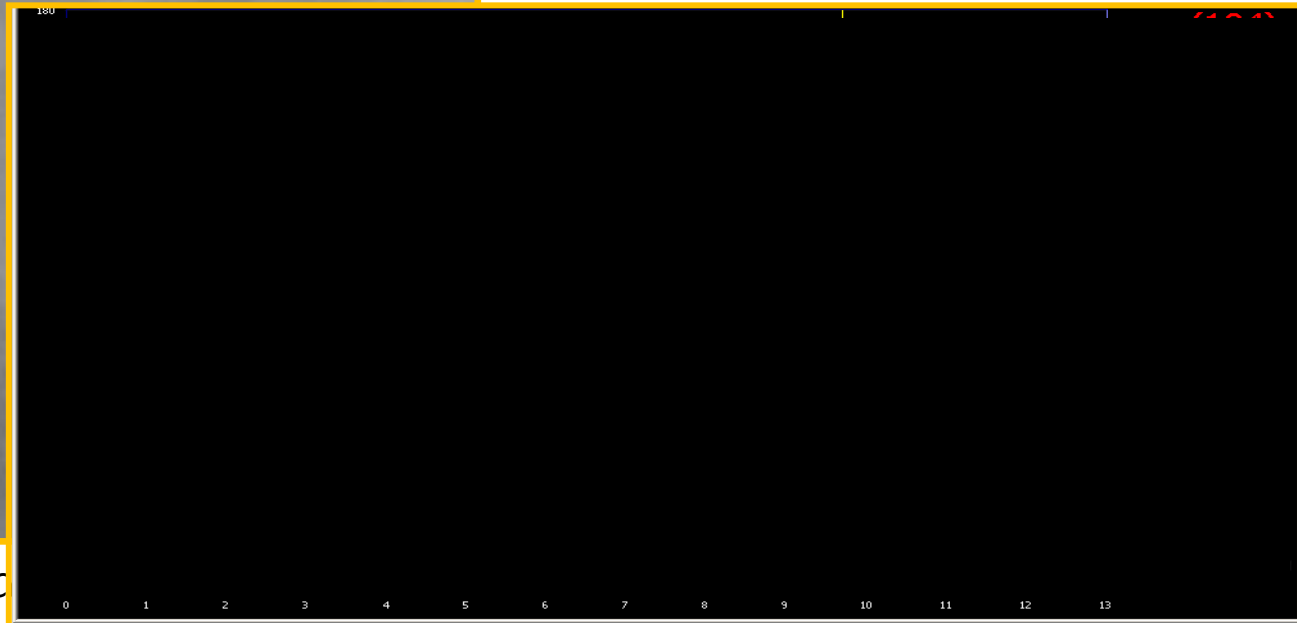
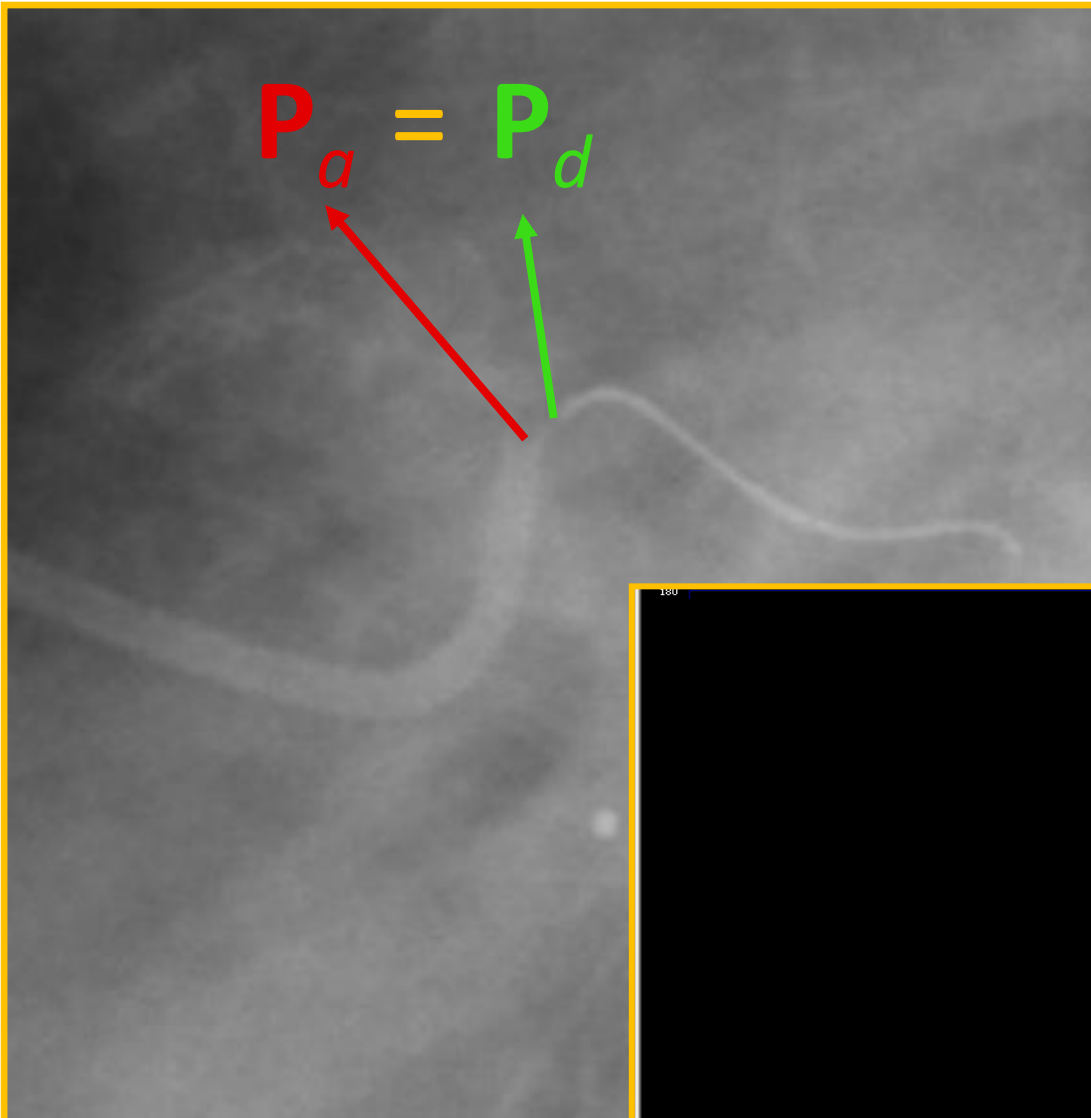




Equalization

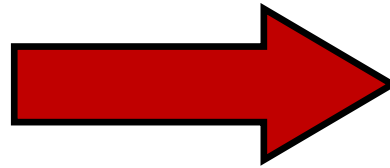
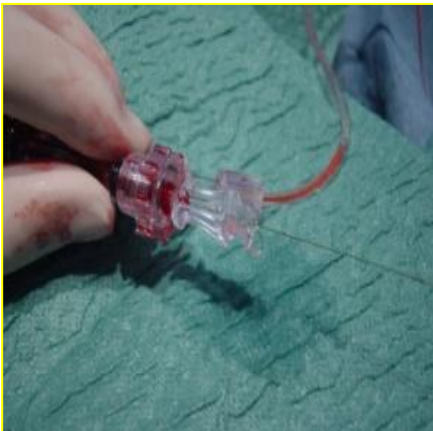
**‘teaching’ the two systems,
to speak the same language**

Equalization



After equalization

DO NOT CHANGE YOUR SETTING



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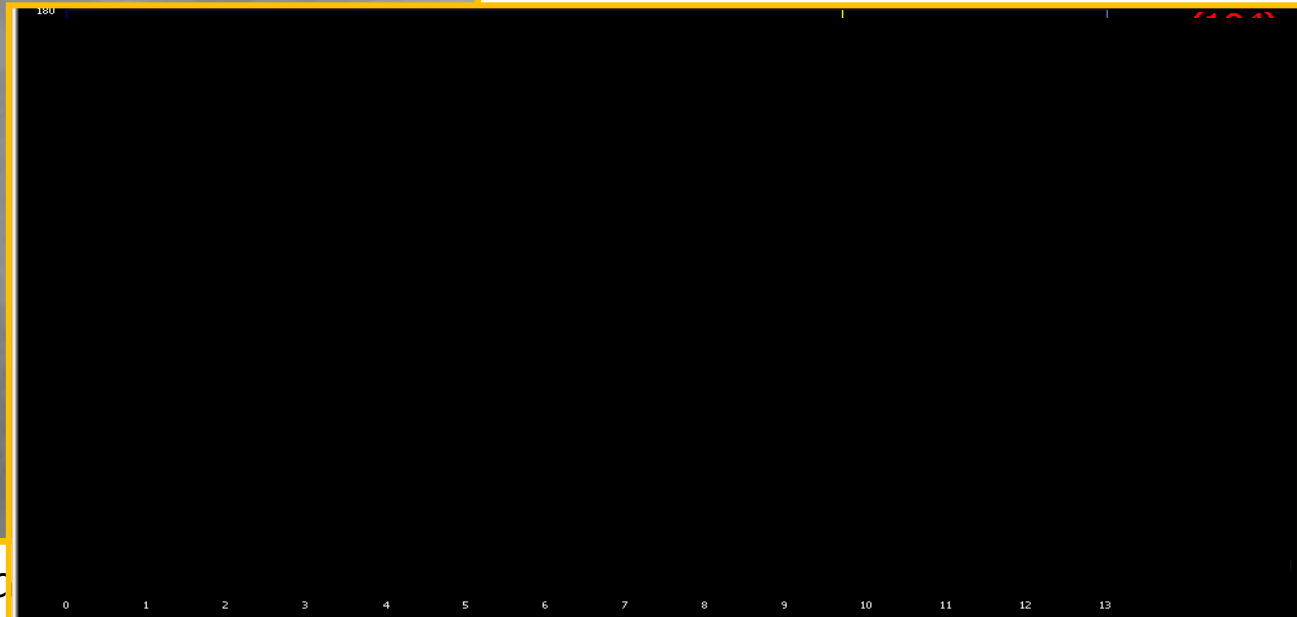
- Cursor position

Drifting

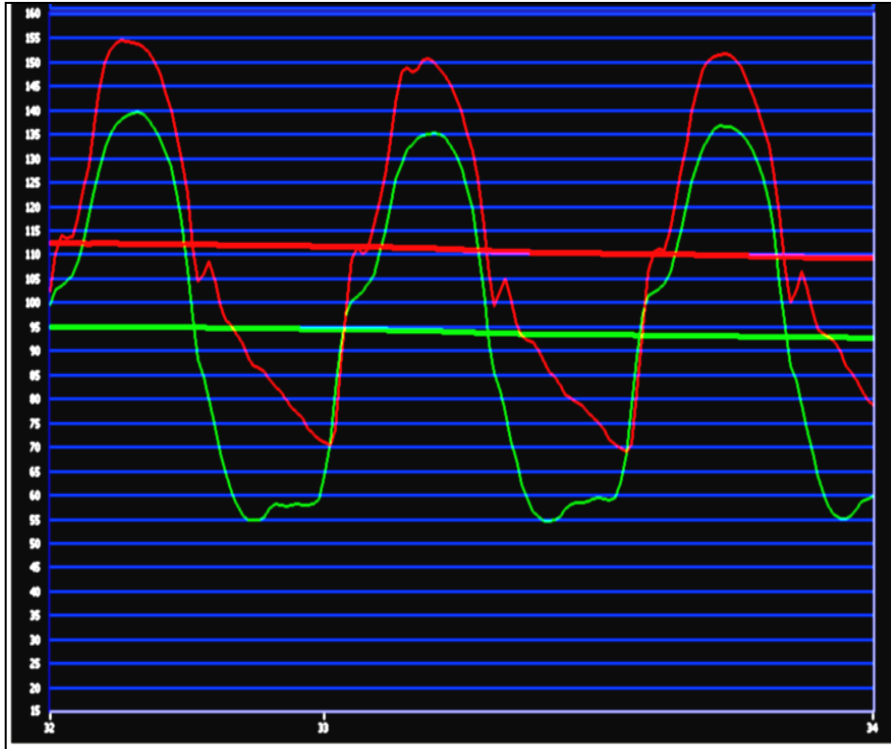
When the two systems forget to speak the same language ...

Post-measurement check

Drift!!!

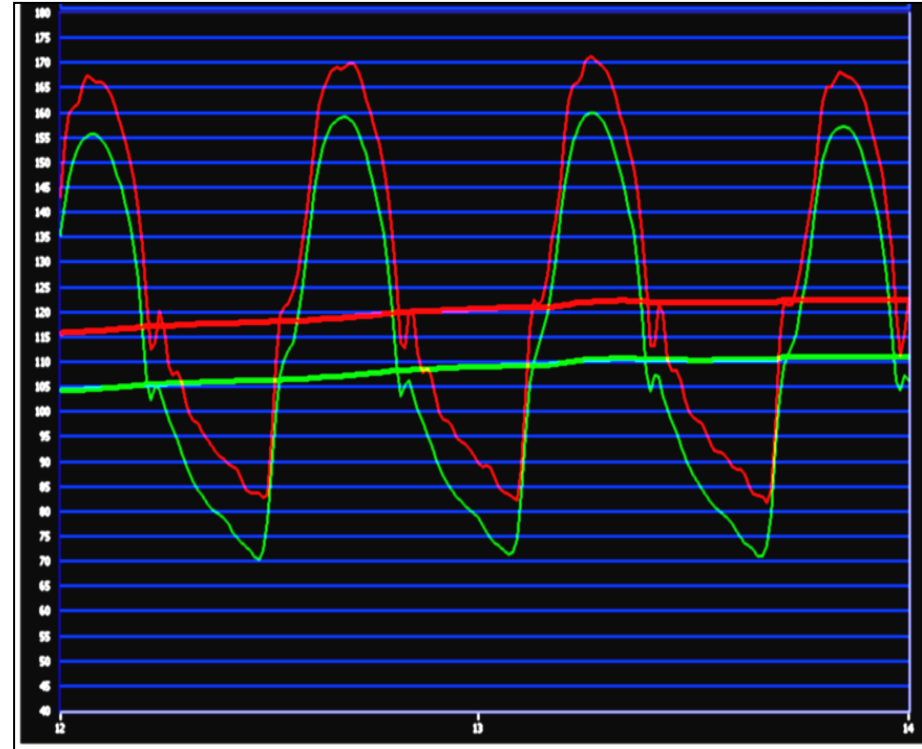


Drift vs Gradient ??



True Gradient

Different morphology
Dicrotic notch not visible



Drift

Same morphology
Paralell shifting
Dicrotic notch well visible

Hyperaemia

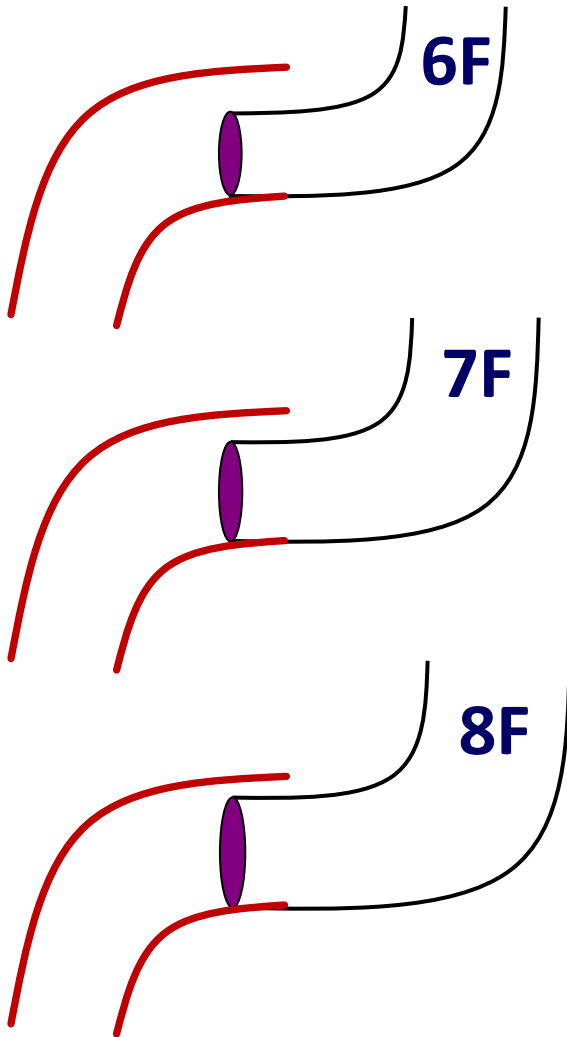
**No hyperaemia ...?
... no FFR!**

Wedging

Aortic pressure is inaccurately measured...

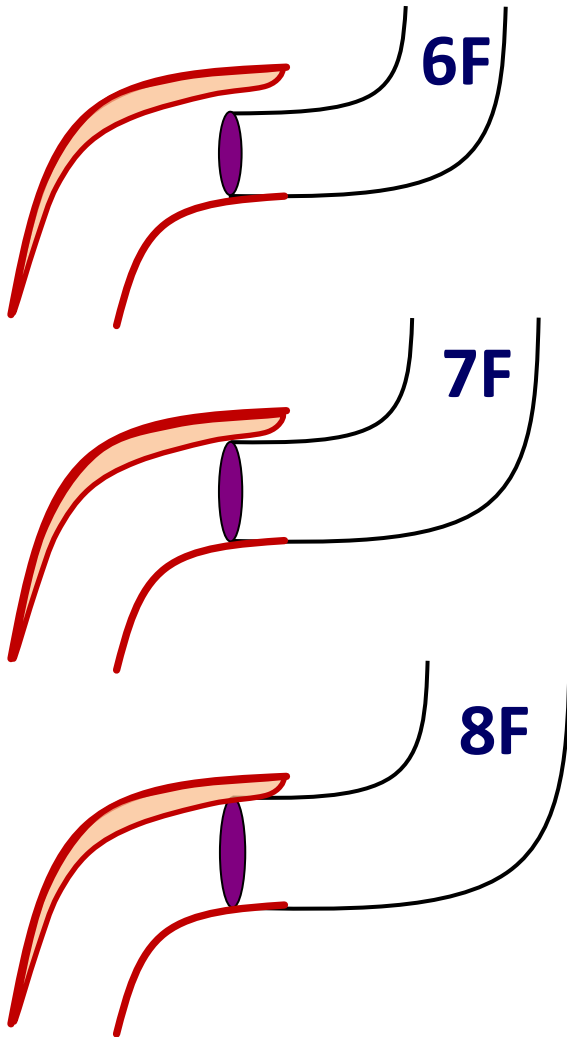
Size of the guiding catheter

**Induced
area stenosis**

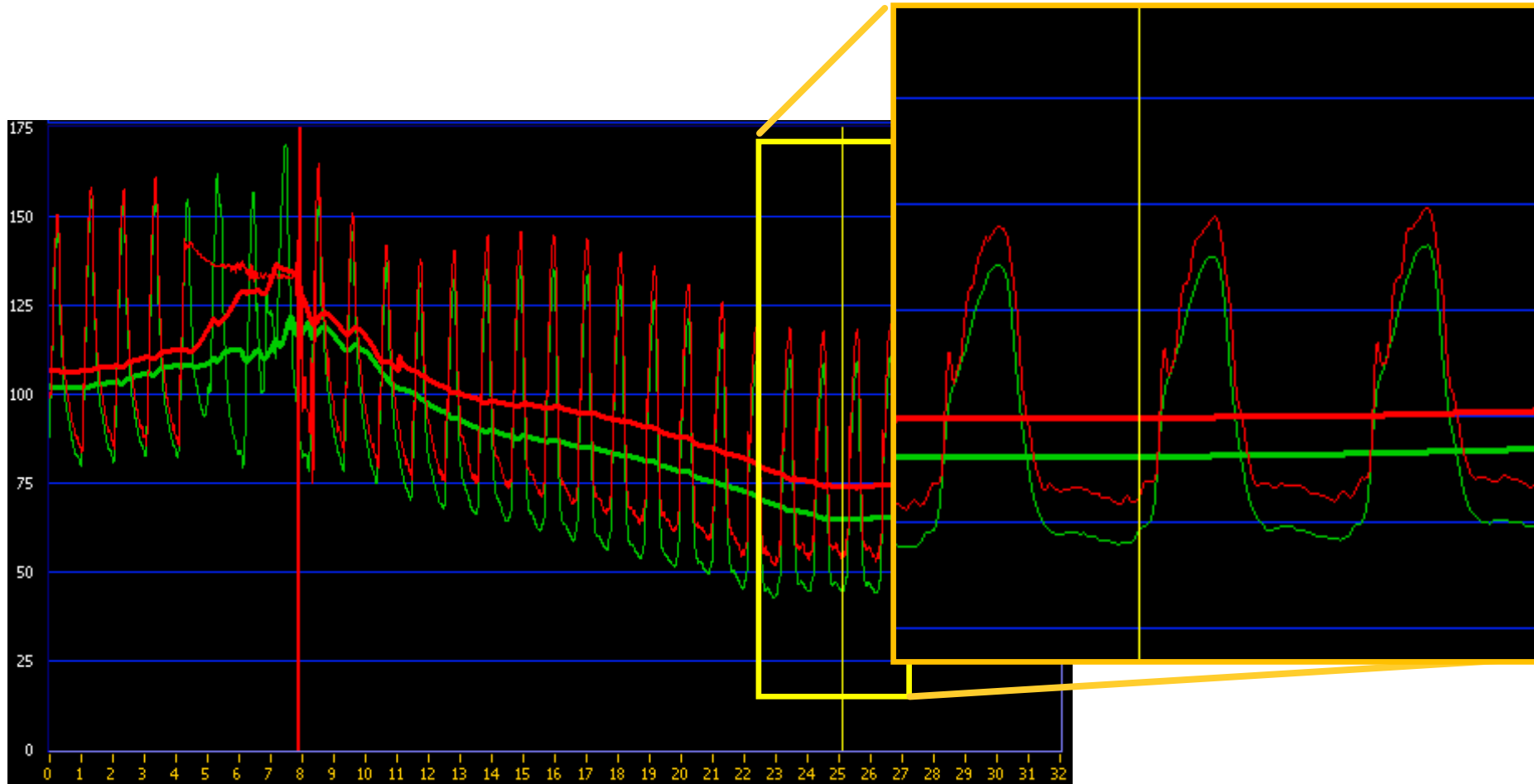


Size of the guiding catheter

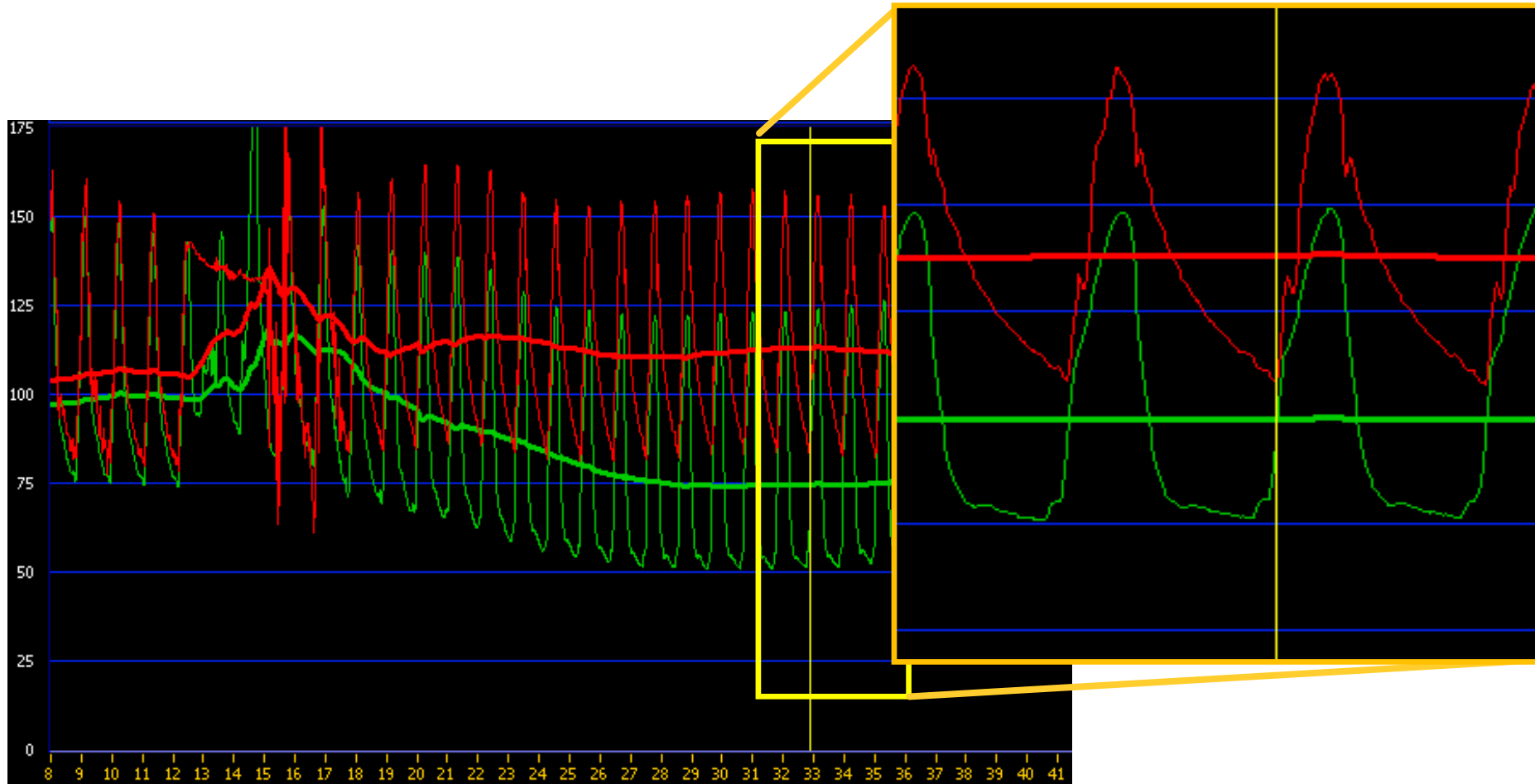
**Induced
area stenosis**



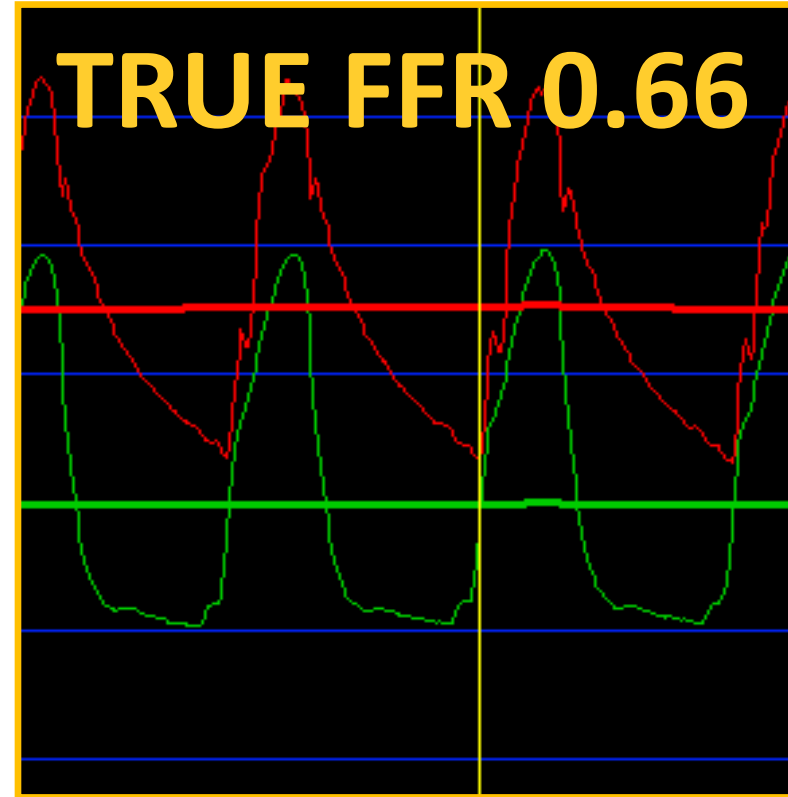
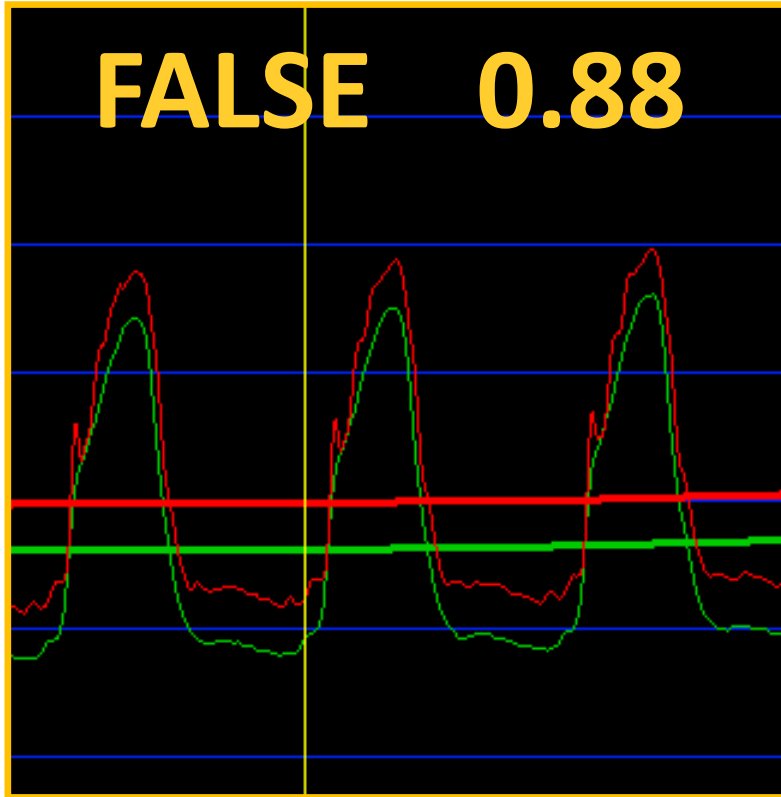
Wedging guiding catheter



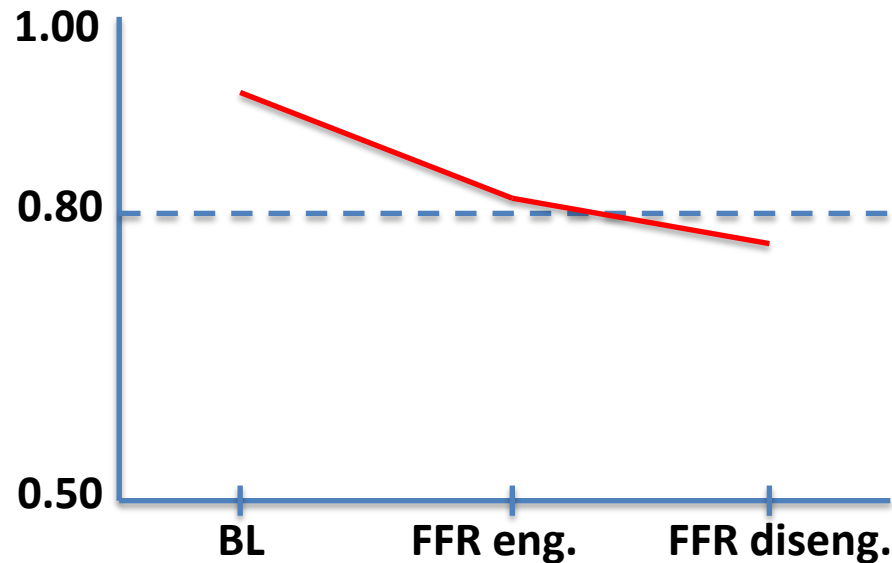
Disengaged guiding catheter



Wedging guiding catheter



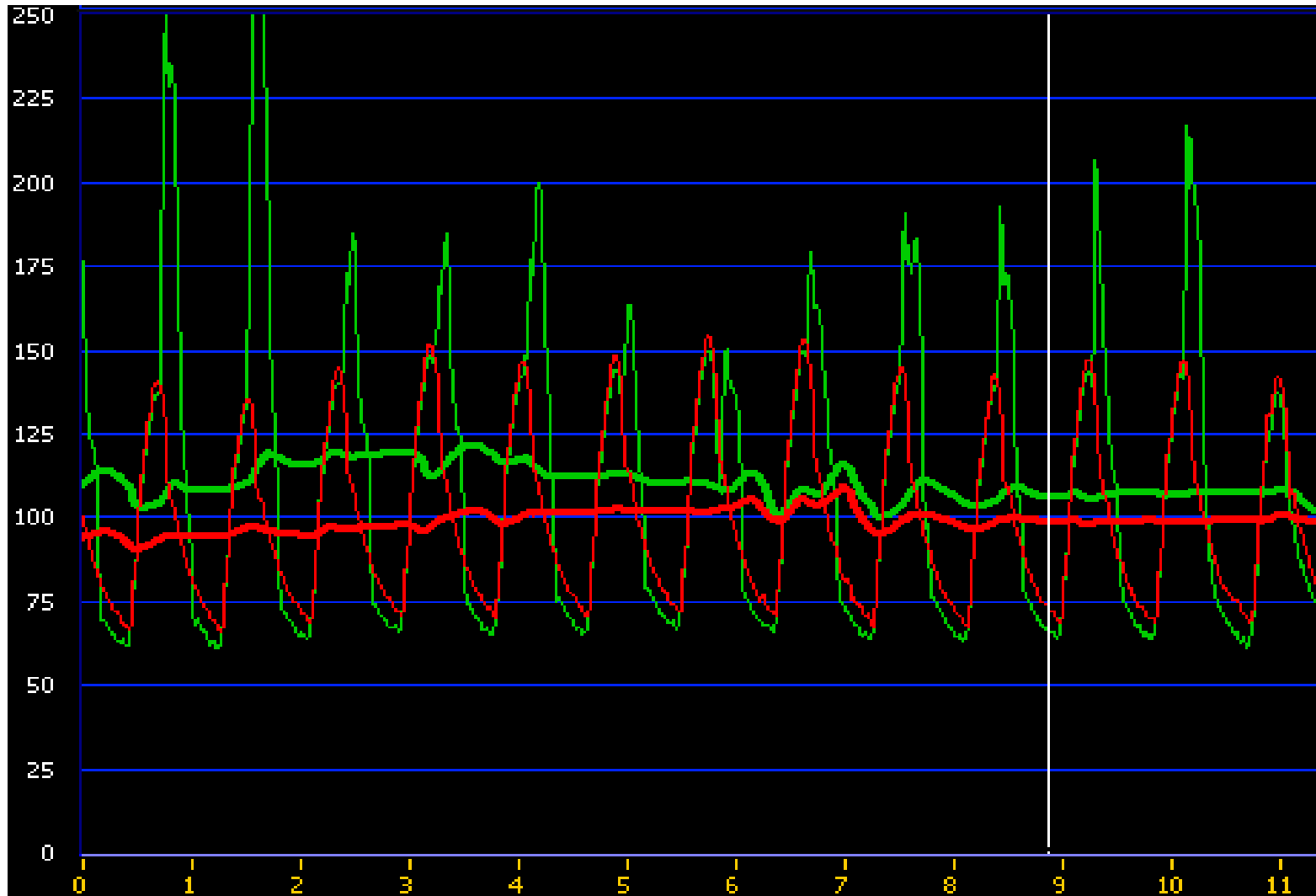
Functional wedging of guiding catheter



Slight reduction in hyperemic Pd/Pa at disengagement that with values close to the threshold resulted into transition of 0.80 in 30% of the cases

Whipping

Whipping



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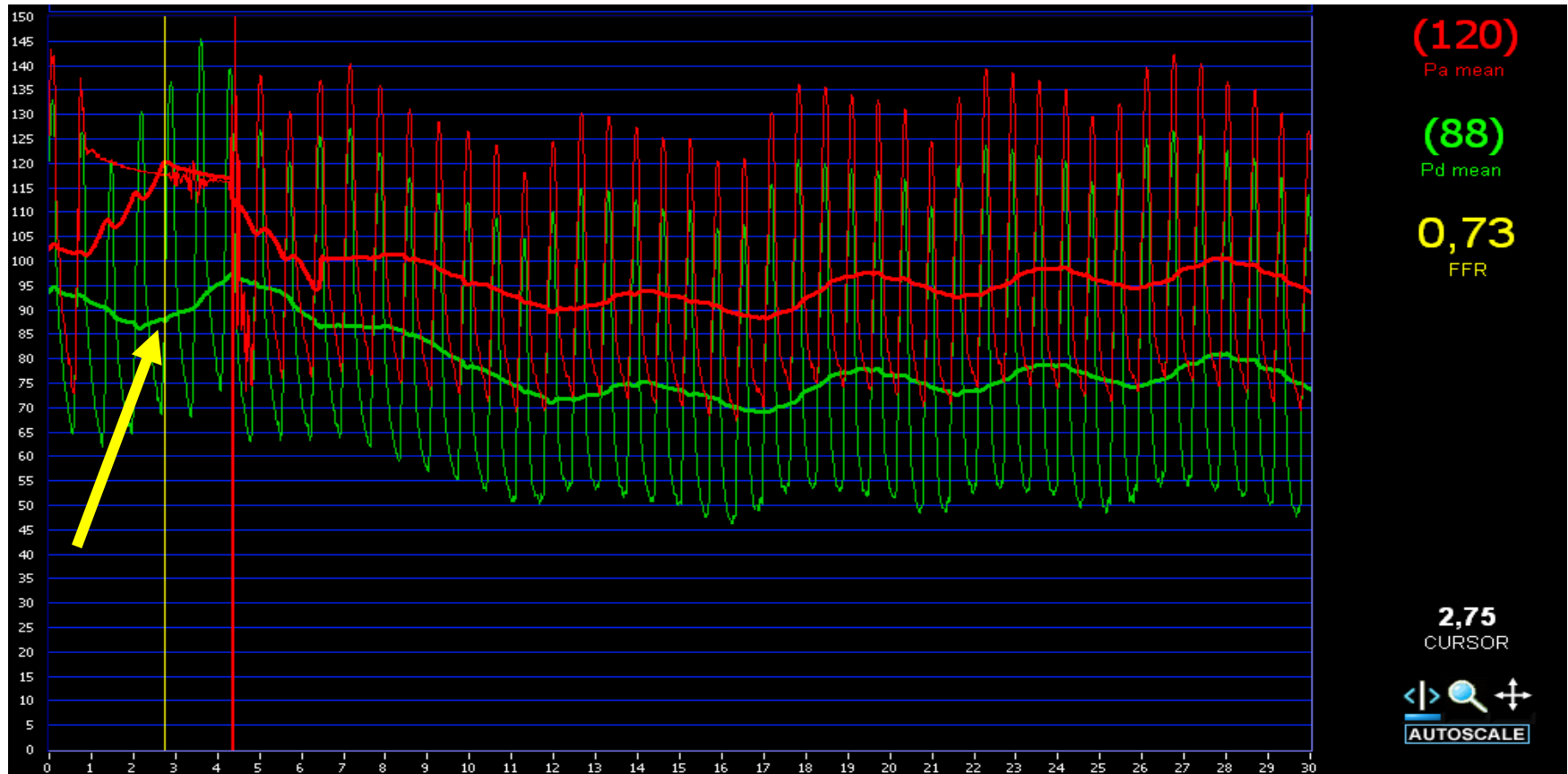
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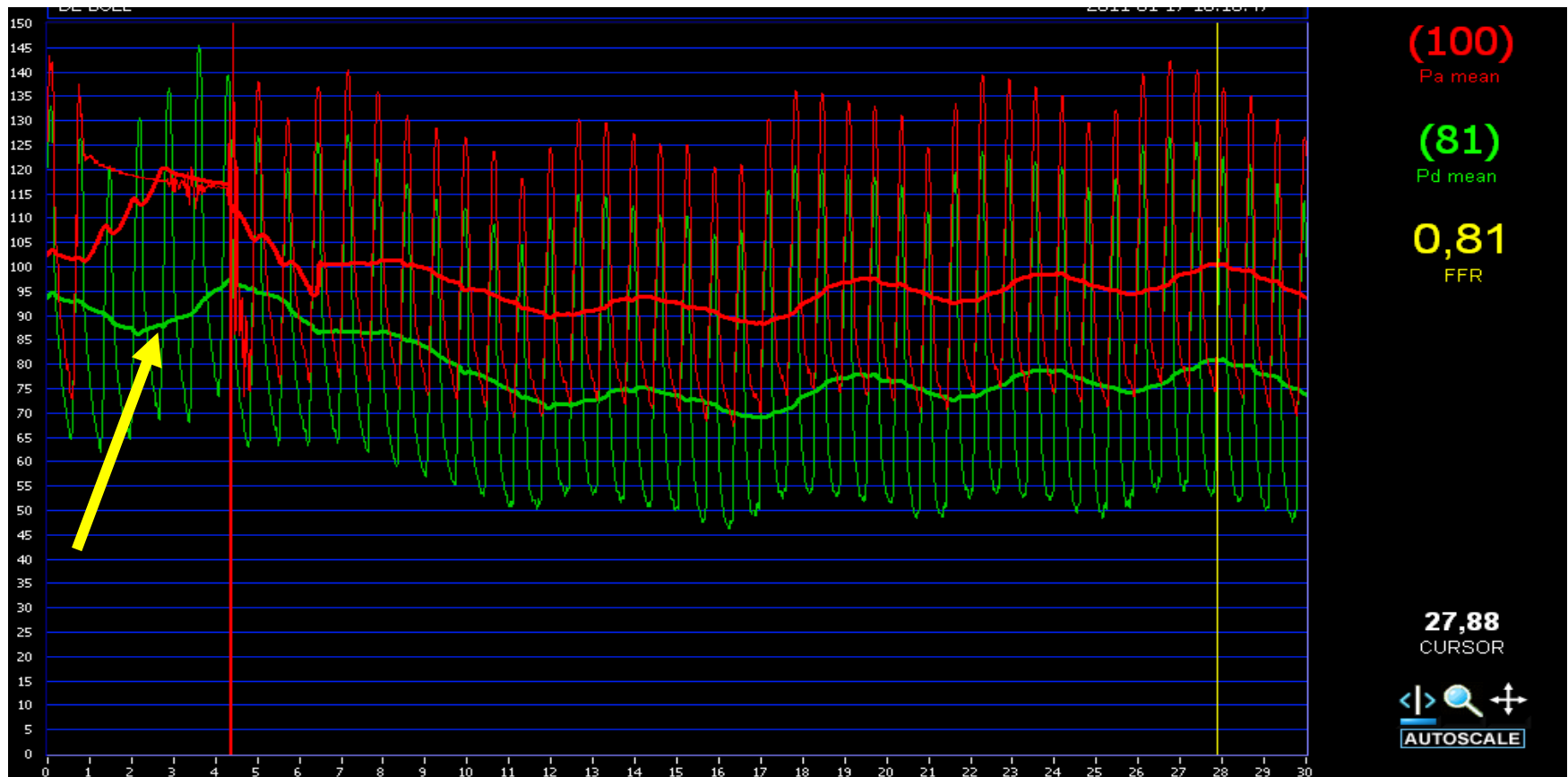
Tracing interpretation

- **Cursor position**

Position the cursor to the lowest value where indeed FFR was measured



Position the cursor to the lowest value where indeed FFR was measured



Fractional flow reserve measurement

Obtain accurate measurements

Induce proper maximal hyperaemia

**Reading the pressure tracings
appropriately**

Thank you for your attention!

→ Credit for the slides to Dr. Gabor Toth and Nico Pijls

Fractional flow reserve measurement

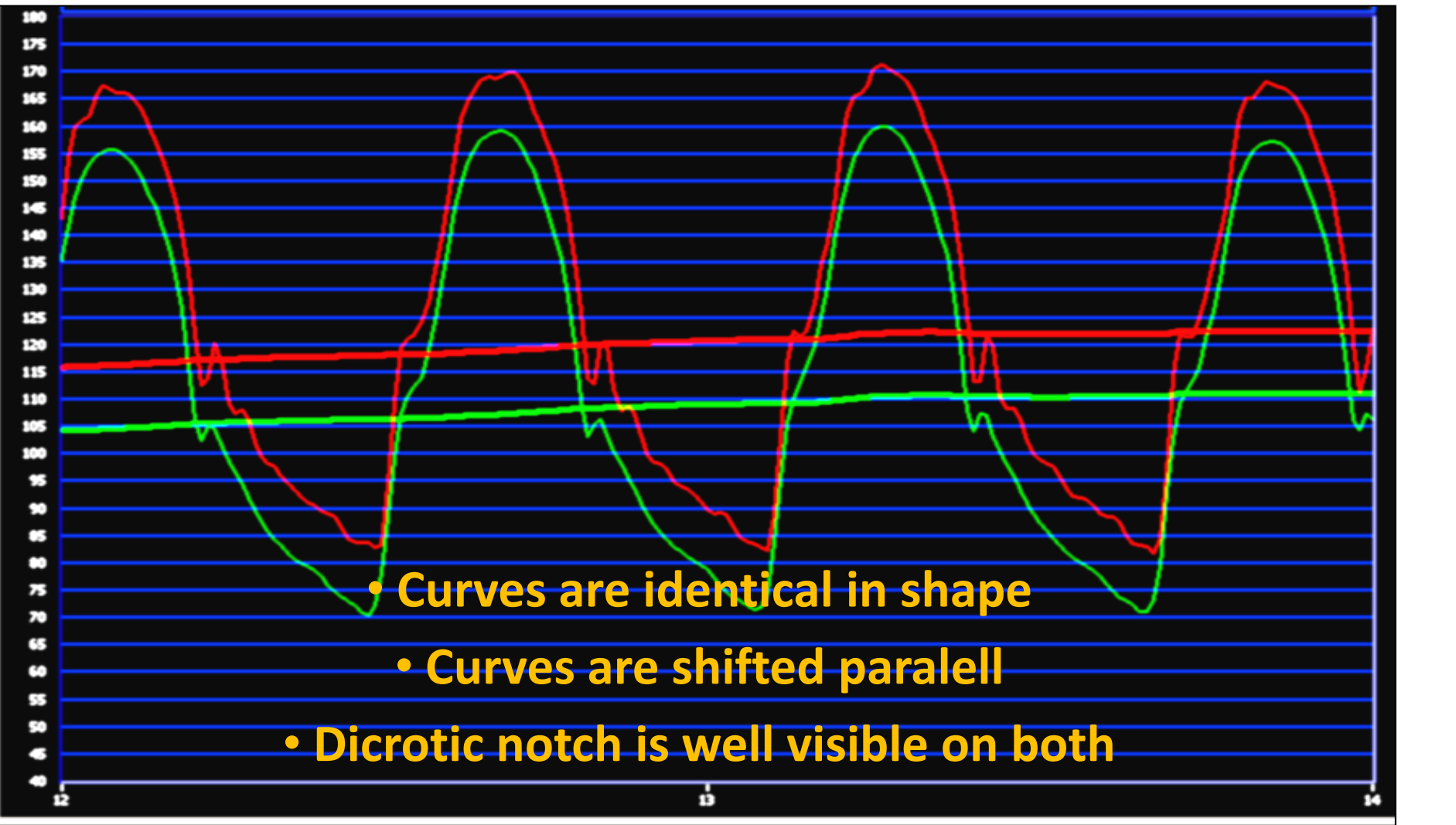
~~Maximal hyperaemia~~

~~Accurate distal coronary pressure (P_d)~~

~~Accurate aortic pressure (P_a)~~

~~FFR~~

Drift vs Gradient ??

- 
- Curves are identical in shape
 - Curves are shifted parallel
 - Dicrotic notch is well visible on both

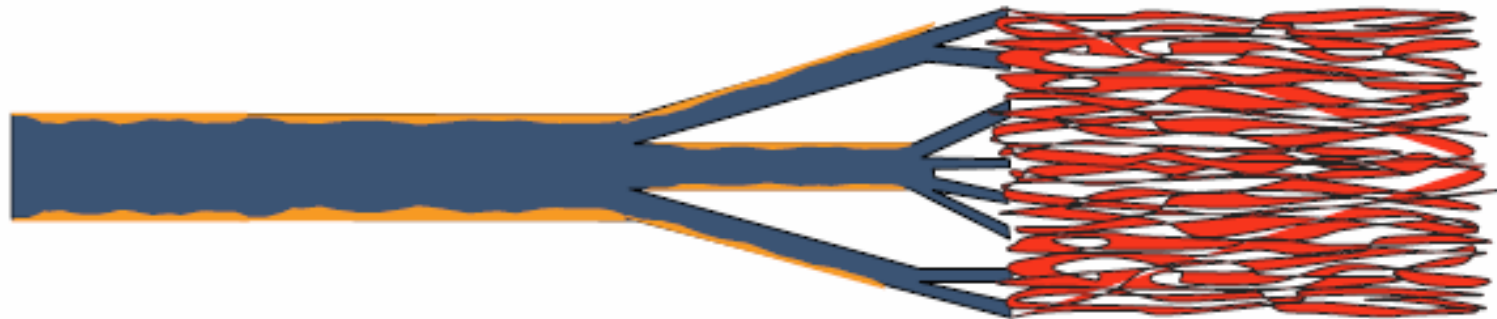
Importance of Maximal Vasodilation

Epicardial

= Conductance
Arteries $> 550 \mu$

Microvasculature

= Resistance
Arteries $< 550 \mu$



Nitrates



~~Vasospasm~~

Adenosine



~~Autoregulation~~

**Insufficient
hyperaemia**



Underestimation of
the gradient

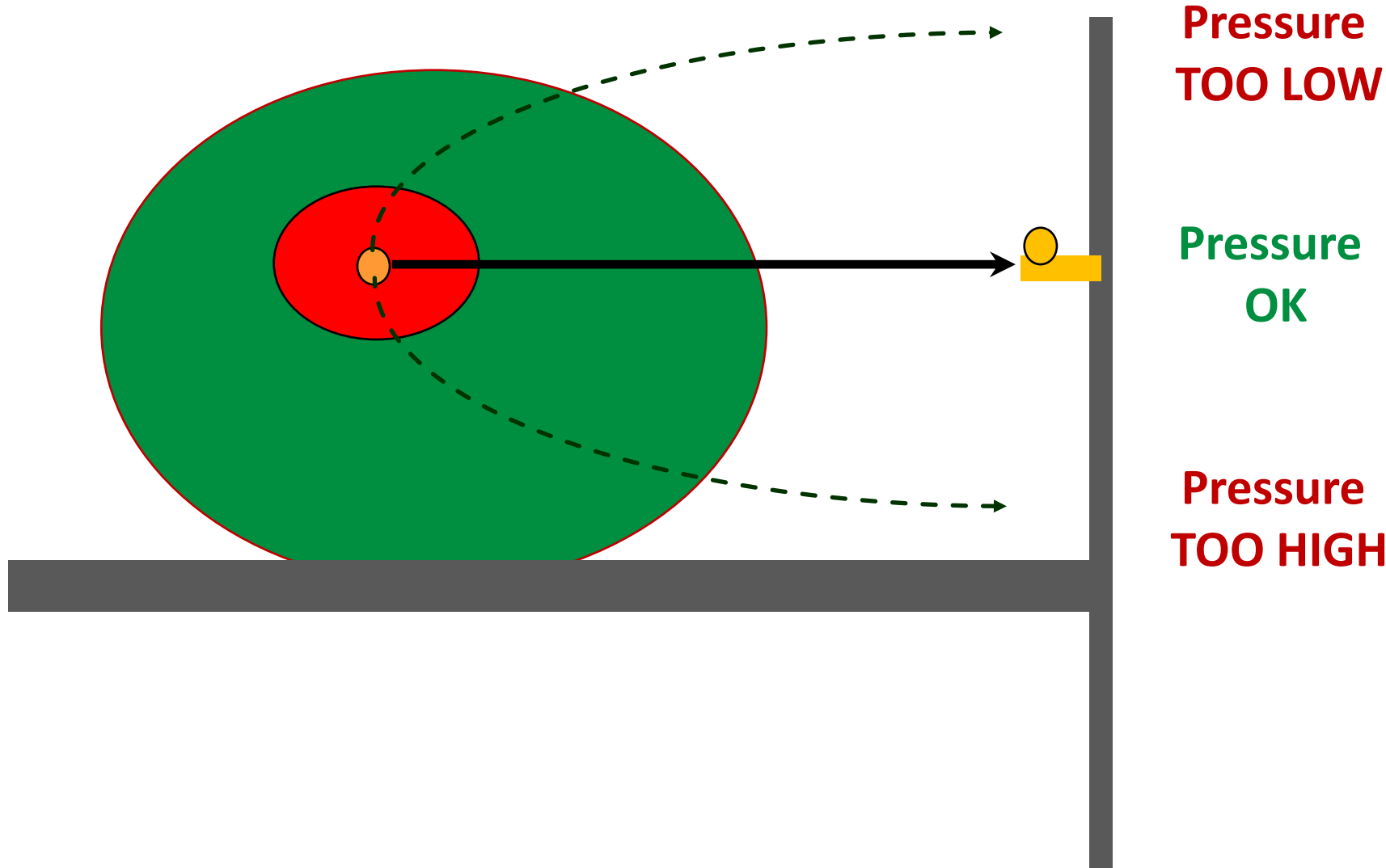


Overestimation of
the FFR



Underestimation of
disease

Calibration: Position of the Transducer



Setting in the cathlab

